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Rural District Council of Millom.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Sanitary Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1937.

P. C. DICKINSON & SON, Printers, Millom.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

STAFF.



I. SPEDDING JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health, also Assistant
County Medical Officer of Health.

J. P. JACKSON, M.B., B.S.,
Temporary Medical Superintendent (Part
time) of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.
Appointment terminated 28th February,
1938.

J. HANKEY, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.,
Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

F. BURROWS, A.R.S.I.,
Additional Sanitary Inspector. Resigned
31st December, 1937.

A. WARBURTON, Cert.R.S.I.,
Additional Sanitary Inspector. Appoint-
ed 1st March, 1938.

MISS KERR,
Matron, Infectious Diseases Hospital.
Appointment terminated 28th February,
1938.

M. CONSTABLE,
Medical Officer's Clerk for both Rural
District Council and County work.

J. H. DAWSON,
Clerk to Sanitary Inspector.

COUNCIL OFFICES,

MILLOM,

May, 1938.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
MILLOM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1937.

The general health of the community may be considered satisfactory.

I respectfully draw your attention to the section of the Report dealing with Housing, which summarises the work done during the year.

It is regrettable that no material progress has been made in Water and Sewerage Schemes. The necessity for improvement in these matters has been noted in previous reports.

I record my appreciation to the staff of the Health Department, especially Mr. Hankey, the Sanitary Inspector. I also wish to acknowledge the ever ready advice and help of Dr. Kenneth Fraser, the County Medical Officer.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

I. SPEDDING JONES,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General Statistics.

Area of District in acres	90,911
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid 1937	11,560
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1937) according to Rate Books	3,400
Rateable Value	£47,464
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£188

There was a definite improvement in the Iron and Steel Trade during 1937, but unfortunately the number of unemployed at the end of the year is practically the same as it was at the end of 1936. At the time of writing this report, a new Tannery is being built at Haverigg, Millom. I understand this will eventually employ some 200 work-people.

The appended figures are kindly supplied by the Manager of the local Labour Exchange:—

No. of Unemployed in January, 1937 :	
Wholly unemployed ...	480
Temporary stoppage ...	15
	—
	495
	—

No. of Unemployed in December, 1937 :	
Wholly unemployed ...	371
Temporary stoppage ...	18
	—
	389
	—

Vital Statistics for the District.

	Total.	Males	Females.
Live Births —Legitimate	168	84	84
Illegitimate	15	8	7
Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population : 15.83.			
Stillbirths —	9	8	1
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths : 46.88.			
Deaths —	175	94	81
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population : 15.14.			

Deaths from Puerperal Causes: Nil.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	43.72
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	47.62
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	Nil.

Eight Infants under one year of age died during 1937.

The following were the causes of death:—

Prematurity	...	...	3
Congenital Malformation	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	2
Acute Gastro-Enteritis	...	...	1
Pneumococcal Meningitis	...	...	1

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	13
,, ,, Measles (all ages)	...	...	Nil.
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	Nil.
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	Nil.

The Infantile Mortality Rate of 43.72 can be considered satisfactory.

**Table showing the Vital Statistics for England and Wales
as a whole and certain Groups in the County of
Cumberland.**

	Birth Rate.	Crude Death Rate.	Adjusted Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.
England and Wales	14.9	12.4	★	58.
Administrative County of Cumberland	16.0	14.4	13.8	61.
Urban Districts of Cumberland (including Boroughs of Workington & Whitehaven)	16.9	13.8	13.9	59.
Rural Districts of Cumberland	15.3	14.6	13.3	63.
Rural District of Millom ...	15.83	15.14	13.17	43.72

* No figure available.

**GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.**

Laboratory Facilities.—We continue to use the Cumberland Pathological Laboratory, Carlisle, for milk analyses and for the examination of pathological specimens, such as throat swabs for Diphtheria and sputums for Tuberculosis. Water Analyses are done by the County Analyst, Mr. C. J. H. Stock, of Darlington.

Ambulance Facilities. — There is no change in the arrangements for Ambulance service in the Area. The Millom Ambulance Association has purchased a new Ambulance.

Nursing in the Home.—Under the provisions of the Midwives Act, 1936, which came into operation on 1st August, 1937, a second District Nurse-Midwife has been appointed to the Millom Area, financial assistance having been provided by the County Council to assist the Millom Nursing Association in maintaining the services of the new Nurse.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.—There have been no changes in the working of the Treatment Centre and Clinics.

Hospitals.—In December, 1937, the Millom Isolation Hospital was closed, mainly due to the dilapidated state of the building and the expense in running the hospital.

It is hoped that the Cumberland County Council Scheme for the provision of a new Infectious Diseases Hospital will materialise at an early date.

At present, cases of infectious diseases from the northern part of the Area, including Bootle, are treated at Galemire Isolation Hospital, belonging to the Ennerdale R.D.C., or at Ellerbeck Isolation Hospital, which belongs to the Workington Borough. Cases south of Bootle are at present treated at the Kendal Isolation Hospital. These arrangements are simply of a temporary nature.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.—The position as regards water is similar to what it was twelve months ago. No further districts have been supplied with water during the year.

Each year during the last three years analyses of samples of water throughout the Area have been made. The results of the 1937 analyses are appended, together with the Analyst's observations and recommendations. I agree with the Analyst's observations that our present water supplies are not satisfactory from a bacteriological point of view, and it will be observed that all the samples are Plumbo-solvent.

The position clearly calls for filtration and chemical treatment to remedy existing defects, and thereby the risk of water-borne disease would be eliminated.

County Analyst's Office,

Darlington,

5th November, 1937.

I hereby certify that I have analysed the undermentioned sample of Water marked: "Parish of Millom—Water Supply," which I received from Mr. J. Hankey, Sanitary Inspector, Millom R.D.C., on the 29th day of October, 1937, and that I find as follows:—

				Parts per 100,000.
Chlorine as Chlorides	...	...	...	1.4500
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	.0428
Ammonia	...	...	...	.0018
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	.0039
Oxygen Absorption	...	...	...	.0584
Injurious Metals	...	...	...	None
Total Solid Matter dried @ 100° C	...			6.0000
Lead, dissolved or eroded after 24 hours contact	...	...	...	.075
Temporary Hardness	...		0.20 Degrees.	
Permanent Hardness	...	1.20	„	
pH value of sample	...	...	...	6.4
Colour of sample on Hazen scale	...			7.
Appearance of sample in 2 foot tube	...		not quite clear	
Odour when heated to 50° C	...	...	very faint earthy	

Microscopical Examination.

Minute deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, some fungus growths, a few micro-organisms, and one or two starch granules.

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 37° C. after 72 hours	...	...	0 per ml.
Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar after 72 hours @ 20/22° C.	...	...	2 per ml.
Presumptive B. Coli Test @ 37° C. after 72 hours	...	...	Positive in 1.0 ml.
Clostridium Welchii @ 37° C.	...		Negative in 40 ml.

Observations.

Although this sample affords no evidence of pollution by sewage or other foul drainage, the results of the presumptive B. Coli test, which give a positive reaction in only 1.0 ml., are not satisfactory, and this points to contamination by impurities of surface origin, a condition which requires to be remedied. The water is also distinctly plumbo-solvent and should be treated to counteract this.

Signed,—CYRIL J. H. STOCK."

County Analyst's Office,

Darlington,

5th November, 1937.

I hereby certify that I have analysed the undermentioned sample of Water marked: 'Parish of Millom Without—Water Supply. Sample taken from main supply at Rose Cottage, The Green, Nr. Millom, 1.50 p.m., 1/11/37,' which I received from Mr. J. Hankey, Sanitary Inspector, Millom R.D.C., on the 2nd day of November, 1937, and that I find as follows:—

			Parts per 100,000.
Chlorine as Chlorides	...	...	1.6400
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	.1662
Ammonia	...	...	.0019
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	.0033
Oxygen Absorption	...	...	.0030
Injurious Metals	...	...	None
Total Solid Matter dried @ 100° C.	...		17.0000
Lead, dissolved or eroded after 24 hours contact0200
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Temporary Hardness	...	3.4 Degrees.	
Permanent Hardness	...	4.20 ,	
pH value of sample	7.10
Colour of sample on Hazen scale	...		2.
Appearance of sample in 2 foot tube	...		not quite clear
Odour when heated to 50° C.	...	...	None

Microscopical Examination.

Small deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, consisting almost entirely of particles of sand and grit, with some vegetable debris.

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 37° C. after 72 hours	...	...	1 per ml.
Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar after 72 hours at 20/22° C.	...	...	80 per ml.
Presumptive B. Coli Test @ 37° C. after 72 hours	...	...	Positive in 30 ml.
Clostridium Welchii test @ 37° C.:			1 small and 2 minute colonies in 40 ml.

Observations.

In my opinion this sample affords no evidence of pollution by sewage or other foul drainage, nor is there any indication of contamination by undesirable drainage derived from the surface, while the plumbo-solvent action of the water is within satisfactory limits. The sample is of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

Signed,—CYRIL J. H. STOCK.”

County Analyst's Office,
Darlington,
5th November, 1937.

I hereby certify that I have analysed the undermentioned sample of Water marked: 'Parish of Whicham—Water Supply,' which I received from Mr. J. Hankey, Sanitary Inspector, Millom R.D.C., on the 29th day of October, 1937, and that I find as follows:—

				Parts per 100,000.
Chlorine as Chlorides	...	...	...	2.5500
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	.0421
Ammonia	...	...	...	.0038
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	.0028
Oxygen Absorption	...	...	...	.0496
Injurious Metals	...	...	...	None
Total Solid Matter dried @ 100° C.	...	...	...	10.0000
Lead, dissolved or eroded after 24 hours contact	...	...	...	.032
Temporary Hardness	...	...	.40 Degrees	
Permanent Hardness	...	1.80	,	
pH value of sample	...	...	...	6.5
Colour of sample on Hazen scale	...	...	...	8
Appearance of sample in 2 foot tube	...	...	...	not quite clear
Odour when heated to 50° C.	...	...	...	None

Microscopical Examination.

Minute deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths, micro-organisms, and numerous starch granules.

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 37° C. after 72 hours	...	...	0 per ml.
Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar after 72 hours at 20/22° C.	...	...	2 per ml.
Presumptive B. Coli Test @ 37° C. after 72 hours	...	...	Positive in 10 ml.
Clostridium Welchii Test @ 37° C.:			2 medium colonies in 40 ml.

Observations.

This sample affords no evidence of pollution by sewage or other foul drainage, but there is some indication of contamination by impurities derived from the surface, as shown by the results of the microscopical examination and by the fact that there is a positive reaction in the presumptive B. Coli test in only 10 ml. The water has a marked plumbo-solvent action, which should be counteracted by treatment.

Signed,—CYRIL J. H. STOCK."

County Analyst's Office,

Darlington,

5th November, 1937.

I hereby certify that I have analysed the undermentioned sample of Water marked: 'Parish of Bootle—Water Supply,' which I received from Mr. J. Hankey, Sanitary Inspector, Millom R.D.C., on the 29th day of October, 1937, and that I find as follows:—

				Parts per 100,000.
Chlorine as Chlorides	...	...	...	1.7800
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	...	.0330
Ammonia	...	...	...	.0070
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	.0050
Oxygen Absorption	...	...	...	.1334
Injurious Metals	...	...	...	None
Total Solid Matter dried @ 100° C.	...	...	...	6.0000
Lead, dissolved or eroded after 24 hours contact	...	...	...	.127
Temporary Hardness	...	0.4	Degrees	
Permanent Hardness	...	1.4	„	
pH value of sample	...	...	...	6.2
Colour of sample on Hazen scale	...	...	...	18.
Appearance of sample in 2 foot tube	...	...	...	not quite clear
Odour when heated to 50° C.	...	...	...	None

Microscopical Examination.

Small deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, consisting of earthy matter, vegetable debris, fungus growths, micro-organisms and one or two dyed fibres of wool.

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 37° C. after 72 hours	...	...	4 per ml.
Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar after 72 hours at 20/22° C.	...	...	3 per ml.
Presumptive B. Coli Test @ 37° C. after 72 hours	...	...	Positive in 10 ml.
Clostridium Welchii Test @ 37° C.:			1 large, 9 medium, 56 small and 17 minute colonies in 40 ml.

Observations.

In my opinion this sample affords no evidence of pollution by sewage or other foul drainage, but there is some indication of the presence of impurities derived from the surface, as shown by the results of the microscopical examination and the bacteriological tests. The water is definitely plumbo-solvent, and it should be treated to counteract this feature.

Signed,—CYRIL J. H. STOCK."

County Analyst's Office,

Darlington,

5th November, 1937.

I hereby certify that I have analysed the undermentioned sample of Water marked: 'Parish of Seascle—Water Supply,' taken from main supply at 1 Coveness Bank, Seascle, at 12.30 p.m. 1st November, 1937, which I received from Mr. J. Hankey, Sanitary Inspector, Millom R.D.C., on the 2nd day of November, 1937, and that I find as follows:—

			Parts per 100,000.
Chlorine as Chlorides	...	...	1.3500
Nitrogen as Nitrates	...	...	.0518
Ammonia	...	...	.0021
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	.0040
Oxygen Absorption	...	...	.0290
Injurious Metals	...	...	None
Total Solid Matter dried @ 100° C.	...		7.0000
Lead, dissolved or eroded after 24 hours contact0500
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Temporary Hardness	...	None.	Degrees.
Permanent Hardness80	,
<hr/>			
pH value of sample	6.5
Colour of sample of Hazen scale	...		9.
Appearance of sample in 2 foot tube	...		not quite clear
Odour when heated to 50° C.	None
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Microscopical Examination.

Minute deposit from $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon, consisting of earthy matter (chiefly sand and grit), vegetable debris, fungus growths, one or two micro-organisms and some cotton fibres.

Bacteriological Examination.

Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar @ 37° C. after 72 hours	...	...	3 per ml.
Number of colonies on Nutrient Agar after 72 hours at 20/22° C.	...	...	16 per ml.
Presumptive B. Coli Test @ 37° C. after 72 hours	...	...	Positive in 1.0 ml.
Clostridium Welchii Test @ 37° C.	...		Negative in 40. ml.

Observations.

This sample affords no evidence of pollution by sewage or other foul drainage, but the results of the microscopical examination and the presumptive B. Coli test, which gives a positive reaction in only 1.0 ml., suggest some degree of contamination by impurities of surface origin. The water is markedly plumbosolvent, and requires treatment to counteract this.

Signed,—CYRIL J. H. STOCK."

County Analyst's Office,

Darlington,

19th November, 1937.

Dear Sir.

**Report on Samples of Water received for analysis on the
2nd November, 1937.**

I am much obliged by your letter of the 9th November, 1937, in which you are good enough to give me details of the sources of supply of the five samples which I received from Mr. Hankey on the 2nd November.

It has already been stated on my certificates that none of these afford evidence of sewage pollution, but that, in the case of the samples from the Parish of Millom, the Parish of Whicham, the Parish of Bootle and the Parish of Seascle, there is a varying degree of contamination by impurities of surface origin.

From your notes on the supplies from which these samples were taken, it is evident that all of them are open to contamination by surface water which may be fouled by cattle or sheep grazing in the neighbourhood, by sea-birds and, possibly, by human beings.

This alone is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs for a number of sources of supply which are intended and are, indeed, used for the public service, but when there is added the fact that all four samples were found to exert a pronounced plumbo-solvent action on lead service piping, it increases the potential danger to the consumer in using these supplies direct, without either filtration or suitable treatment to counteract the plumbo-solvent action.

The risk entailed by the use of unprotected and/or, untreated supplies, may be considerable, and there is no doubt that the dangers have grown, rather than diminished, in recent years owing to the fact that upland areas are more frequently traversed by human beings than was the case formerly.

You have referred me to a report which I made at your request, dated the 13th October, 1936, just over a year ago.

I find that the conclusions which I drew from my analysis of samples from the same supplies, taken in October, 1936, are almost identical with those to which I have come in connection with the samples recently analysed.

There is, however, one thing to which I would draw attention, and which, I think, serves to emphasise the point I am trying to make, that is the comparison between the bacteriological results found in the sample taken from the main supply at Beckside Cottages, The Green, Millom, on the 5th October, 1936, and the one taken from the main supply, Rose Cottage, The Green, Millom, on the 1st November, 1937.

While there is but slight variation in the chemical composition, there is a marked deterioration in the bacteriological quality of the water taken this November, although, on the face of it, it does not amount to anything whereby the safety of the supply can be called in question, the fact remains that the agar count at 20/22° C has increased by about 50 times, while the probable number of Coli Aerogenes organisms has increased from 1 in 100 ml. to 8 in 100 ml. in the twelve months.

This may be, and probably is, entirely fortuitous, nevertheless it shows that this source of supply, which is the most satisfactory of all of them is open to fluctuation in quality.

Within the last few years there have been examples of epidemic disease caused through inadequate protection and purification of water supplies, and it is my firm belief that the only way to be on the safe side, is to provide, in the first place, for efficient filtration; secondly, to ensure the freedom of the filtered water from bacterial defects by suitable means and, finally, to render the purified supply free from action on lead service piping under any conditions whatsoever.

The question of lead solvency has assumed a very different aspect in the light of modern investigation, and you are, no doubt, aware that the Ministry of Health has been enquiring into the local incidence of lead in water supplies in relation to the effect that this may have on expectant mothers and their offspring.

To return to the main question, I can only repeat what I reported in 1936, that I believe the real safeguard is to ensure a water supply free from contamination by suitable means of purification, foremost amongst which I personally favour what is known as mechanical filtration, in conjunction with coagulation, and subsequent chlorination.

Yours faithfully,

Signed:—CYRIL J. H. STOCK.

I. Spedding Jones, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,
Council Offices,
Millom.

Drainage and Sewerage.—At the time of writing the sewerage of Millom Without is still under consideration. An Engineer has been appointed to draw up a Scheme for sewerage the proposed new houses at The Hill and the village of The Green. The other areas remain as they were last year.

I strongly recommend that the Sewerage Scheme for Seascale be completed as soon as possible, because there is a definite nuisance from raw sewage being deposited on the foreshore. I also recommend a similar course for the village of Ravenglass, where there are some six houses still not on the water carriage system. The village of Bootle also requires attention at an early date. The present system is very primitive, simply being a tank for the reception of sewage, with an overflow, and the raw sewage leaves this tank in practically the same condition as it enters, there being no treatment.

A scheme was formulated for laying a sewer along the Haverigg Road to supply some twelve houses which are still on the conservancy system, but the Ministry did not approve of this scheme on account of the excessive cost per house. However, with the new Tannery being built near this road, it may be possible to re-open this question and so complete the Sewerage Scheme for Millom and Haverigg.

Rivers and Streams.—There was no necessity for any action to be taken with regard to pollution during 1937.

Public Cleansing.—Almost all the dwelling-houses and business premises in Millom have now been provided with ashbins, which have replaced the old ashpits.

Scavenging of The Hill, The Green, Hallthwaites and Kirksanton is now being done by the Council, and at the time of writing this report arrangements have been made for the Council to do the scavenging of the village of Silecroft.

In July, Mr. Dawes, of the Ministry of Health, came to Millom to advise us on Refuse Disposal. He did not advise the provision of a Destructor, but the method known as Controlled Tipping. Subsequently, two of the Council's workmen visited Bradford and have been trained in this method, which will eventually be adopted throughout the whole of the Rural District.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1937.

To Dr. I. S. Jones,
Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I beg to submit to you my second Annual Report of the work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department for the year ending 31st December, 1937.

Good progress has been made during the year throughout the Area in the way of improved housing conditions, and much work has been accomplished under the many Acts and Orders relating to Housing and Public Health matters generally, which come within the province of the Sanitary Inspector's Department, as will be seen by the detailed report here appended of the inspections made, the number of notices served and the improvements effected.

Proceedings had to be taken under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936, in respect to eleven dwelling-houses, the Council having to undertake the necessary works required in default of the owners. This is most regrettable in view of the fact that every assistance and advice in addition to much persuasion was given to each owner before the Health Committee was recommended to put into operation their Statutory Powers.

GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

Inspections under the Public Health Acts	1295
Inspections under the Housing Acts	1005
Complaints investigated	143
Port Sanitary Inspections	38
Visits to Common Lodging House	15
Visits to Factories and Workshops	72
Infectious Disease Cases	25
Inspections under the Petroleum Acts	49
Inspections under the Shops Acts	36
Interviews with Owners, etc.	167
Revisits to property under notice	1921
Visits to Bakehouses	16
Visits to Fried Fish Shops	33
Visits to Animal Slaughterhouses	1712

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Dwelling Houses:—

Repaired or made fit	...	...	...	...	203
Provided with damp proof course	...	...	...	...	5
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	84
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	121
Plastered walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	118
Windows repaired, made to open, etc.	...	...	...	...	179
Sash cords renewed	...	...	...	...	387
Food stores provided	...	...	...	...	88
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	36
Skirting boards provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	32
Doors, repaired, re-hung or renewed	...	...	...	...	90
Firegrates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	48
Chimneys or chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	50
New sinks provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	78
Sink wastes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	101
Water supply provided inside houses	...	...	...	...	19
Wash coppers repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	57
External walls pointed	...	...	...	...	14
Ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	34
External walls cemented	...	...	...	...	66
Eaves gutters and rain water pipes renewed	...	...	...	...	80
Dangerous walls repaired	...	...	...	...	39
Yards and passages paved and drained	...	...	...	...	57
Yard paving repaired	...	...	...	...	57
Handrails provided	...	...	...	...	39
Additional ventilators to bedrooms	...	...	...	...	31
Baths provided	...	...	...	...	33

Drains, Waterclosets and Ashes Accommodation:—

Obstructed drains cleansed	...	...	...	24
Obstructed W.C.'s cleansed	...	...	...	18
Yard gullies provided and connected to drains				85
Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	116
Inspection chamber covers renewed	...	...	...	44
W.C. basins renewed	...	...	...	105
W.C. cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	50
Closet structures repaired	...	...	...	36
Ashpits abolished	...	...	...	368
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	490
Urinals provided	...	...	...	1
Septic tanks provided	...	...	...	11

Other Nuisances:—

Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	2
Accumulations	...	...	...	5
Rats and mice	...	...	...	8
<hr/>				
				3509

Infectious Diseases.—It was necessary during the year after notification of infectious diseases to disinfect 25 dwelling houses. In each instance the bedding and other articles likely to be infected were removed to the disinfecting station and fumigated. Fumigation is done by a Manlove and Allot Steam Disinfector at the Crab Marsh Hospital, Millom. As this hospital was closed at the end of the year arrangements for the removal of this apparatus to the Council's premises in Earl Street, Millom, will be carried out during this next year.

One case of typhoid was notified in August of 1937. The necessary disinfection, etc., was carried out immediately.

In addition, six dwelling-houses were disinfected after sickness.

Verminous Premises.—During the year eight dwelling-houses were found to be verminous and it was found necessary for this Department to carry out disinfestation of the same. With disinfestation the methods employed are either spraying with an effective insecticide or Sulphur Dioxide gas given off from cones. The best success has been achieved by using a combination of both methods.

Following disinfection tenants are instructed to wash bedding, scrub floors and in the case of bedsteads to take these to pieces and scrub with boiling water and paraffin.

Information is given to householders, describing the life history of such pests which infest dwelling-houses and the best methods of preventing infestation. The ignorance shown by some, however, is regrettable and pressure has to be applied to make them realise their responsibilities.

In one instance, one dwelling-house was found to be in such an advanced verminous condition that it was found necessary to advise the tenant to destroy bedding, bedsteads and even chairs.

Shops.—Regular visits and inspections have been made of the various shops throughout the Area in connection with the Shops Act, 1934. As a result of such visits, improvements were carried out at several premises.

Smoke Abatement.—As there are no industries in this Area from which nuisance from smoke is likely to occur, the question of smoke abatement does not arise.

Closet Accommodation.—Twenty-seven conversions to the water carriage system were carried out during the year. This includes the conversion of seventeen tippler closets in the Parish of Millom.

105 short hopper type W.C.'s were converted to modern washdown pedestal W.C.'s in the Millom Parish.

Public Conveniences.—The conveniences provided for the use of the public in the Millom, Haverigg, Silecroft and Seascake Areas have all been periodically inspected during the year and defects, which have been mostly of a minor character, have received immediate attention.

Cleansing of the same is carried out by the Council's employees.

Common Lodging House.—There is only one Common Lodging House on the register in this Area, and this is used by male lodgers only.

Fifteen visits have been made and alterations called for at these premises as mentioned in the 1936 annual report were duly completed and since registration the house has been maintained in an orderly and exceptionally clean condition.

Public Cleansing. — There is no material change to report with regard to public cleansing in the Area, than that already outlined in the annual report for 1936. I have one pleasing statement to make, however, in connection with the Millom Area, and that is, the total abolition of the insanitary ashpit is now almost an accomplished fact. At the time of setting out this report there only remained in this Area twenty-five ashpits still to be dealt with. Thanks are due to the owners generally for the great response they have made in complying with the request of this Department to provide more sanitary and reasonable accommodation for the disposal of house refuse.

It is now possible to scavenge this Area at least once a week, and it is also possible to extend this service to other areas.

Controlled Tipping on the Tip at Whitriggs, Haverigg, is now being carried out, in accordance with the Ministry of Health Regulations, in a real practical manner, and the value of sending two of the Council's employees to Bradford to undergo a course of training in the methods of Controlled Tipping in that city is manifesting itself in the way of showing what can be done at little cost with refuse, which one looks on as of no material value whatever.

The method of collection in the various areas where removal of refuse is made is the same as outlined in the annual report for 1936. Removal of refuse in the Parish of Millom and Millom Without is carried out by the Council.

The work done during the year in this Department in respect of each of these areas is as follows :—

Millom :

Ashpits emptied	...	8,728
Bins emptied	...	108,472
Privies emptied	...	187
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		117,387
Loads	...	1736

Millom Without :

Loads	106
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Removal of house refuse from parts of Whicham Parish is under consideration, and it is hoped to put this service into operation during the coming year. This work will be done by the Council's employees.

Consideration has also been given to the question of instituting a regular collection of refuse in the Parish of Drigg. At the moment the householders themselves dispose of their refuse on a site near to the Drigg Shore. This method has brought forth numerous complaints, and is most unsatisfactory. Attention is to be given to this by having a more systematic collection and bringing the same under the Council's supervision.

Milk and Dairies Orders.—190 inspections have been made under the Milk and Dairies Orders.

Fifty notices to remedy defects were served, and during the year fifty-three premises were brought up to a satisfactory standard under this Order. Two new byres were constructed.

There are on the register in this Area :—

Producers of milk ...	...	...	204
Wholesale purveyors of milk	...	46	
Retail purveyors of milk ...	...	82	

New registrations during the year total 50.

Accredited milk producers in this district total 18.

During the year 62 samples of ungraded milk were taken. Twenty-five of these were satisfactory, while 37 failed to pass the test.

Sixty-four samples of accredited milk were taken, and of these 46 reached the standard required and 18 were unsatisfactory.

In one case where an accredited milk sample was taken, the examination at the laboratory showed Tuberle Bacilli to be present. Investigation into this was carried out by the County Veterinary Department.

With regard to the unsatisfactory samples, in each case a letter was sent to the producer, giving the result of the examination, in addition to making a personal visit to the producer concerned, and discussing with him his method of production and pointing out any defects which may be present and have had a bearing on the milk failing to withstand the test, to which all milk when submitted for examination is subject.

The County Veterinary Department undertakes the examination of the whole of the milk producing stock, and I desire here to record my appreciation of the assistance given in various matters by the Assistant County Veterinary Officer, Mr. J. C. Bennison.

Public Health Meat Regulations.—1712 visits have been made during the year to the various slaughterhouses in the Area.

There are in this district eleven licensed slaughterhouses and four registered slaughterhouses, situated as follows:—

- 7 at Millom.
- 2 at Haverigg.
- 1 at Bootle.
- 1 at Waberthwaite.
- 2 at Ravenglass.
- 1 at Drigg.
- 1 at Seaside.

Improvements have been carried out at one slaughterhouse at Ravenglass and one entirely new slaughterhouse has been erected at Seaside, where previously the premises where slaughtering of animals used to take place, were in a most appalling condition.

A new slaughterhouse has also been provided at Waberthwaite and the reconstruction of the slaughterhouse at Bootle is now in hand.

There is still the question of unsuitable sites and premises of several of the slaughterhouses in the Millom Area. Central slaughtering by the provision of an abattoir should still be borne in mind.

The method of inspection of all animals slaughtered is carried out as suggested by the Ministry of Health in Memo. 62/Foods. All animals with the exception of sheep are stunned by the "Cash" Captive Bolt Pistols.

The number of licensed slaughtermen is thirty.

The following is a tabulated statement as to the work carried out under the Public Health Meat Regulations during the year:—

The total number of animals slaughtered was 5,640, made up as follows:—

Cattle	...	...	...	1130
Sheep	...	...	...	3144
Calves	...	...	...	86
Pigs	...	...	...	1280

The following unsound meat was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:—

		Tuberculosis.	Disease other than T.B.
Bovine Carcasses	...	16	...
Bovine Livers	...	59	172
Bovine Heads	...	83	2
Bovine Lungs	...	52	16
Pig Carcasses	...	6	—
Pig Heads	...	58	—
Pig Livers	...	43	17
Sheep Carcasses	...	—	3
Sheep Livers	...	—	143
		317	355

Total weight of meat condemned, 42,061 lbs.

All condemned carcasses are destroyed at the Barrow-in-Furness Refuse Destructor Works. Portions of carcasses are destroyed by burning at the Gasworks, Millom.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Millom—

Blockages have occurred on several occasions on the main sewers in the Millom Area, and in some instances to release same, the roadway has had to be taken up owing to the absence of manholes. This has entailed additional expense in road reinstatement, and recommendation was made to the Health Committee to have further manholes put on the sewer at various points, and this was agreed to.

The scheme for extending the existing sewer from Marine View, Haverigg, to Moor Road Bridge, Millom, which would have improved the drainage requirements of some twelve dwelling-houses which have now earth closets only, did not materialise. The scheme was given favourable consideration by the Ministry, but owing to the excessive cost for such a limited number of houses it was deemed inadvisable to proceed with the same.

Bootle—

The remodelling of the sewerage arrangements in this parish requires consideration. Two primitive septic tanks serve for the purpose of sewage disposal for certain dwelling-houses in one part of the Bootle Parish. In the Bootle Station area, apart from a few private septic tanks installed by owners themselves, there is no means of sewage disposal whatever.

Ravenglass—

In Main Street, Ravenglass, there still remain several cottages which require connection to the water carriage system. From investigation, the main sewers, with the exception of a new length which was put in in 1936, require overhauling. Some lengths are in a very poor condition indeed.

Seascale—

With the advent of new buildings in the Hodgkin Park area of Seascale, the time is now opportune for the completion of the sewerage of Seascale. Several dwelling-houses are without means of sewage disposal apart from running into open ditches. Others are provided with septic tanks, while there are some which discharge directly on to the shore. There are in all some thirty-four dwelling-houses which require connecting directly to a sewer. When this is done the sewerage of this parish will be fully completed. Consideration of this new sewer is recommended for inclusion in the Council's schemes of sewage disposal for the district.

Eleven new septic tanks and reconstruction of drainage arrangements were put in hand and completed during the year in the outlying districts.

Fried Fish and Chip Shops. — Periodical inspections were again made throughout the year of premises where this class of trade is carried out.

Efforts are being made to improve some of the premises now in use, and particular attention is being given to that part of the premises where the fish are cleaned prior to the frying process.

Some very unsatisfactory situations for the cleansing of fish were discovered during the inspections, insomuch that the prevention of contamination of this food commodity was an utter impossibility. Improvements were suggested in several instances and same received attention.

Inspection of Food. — Sixteen visits were made to the various premises in the Area where food is prepared for sale for human consumption.

The attention of the occupiers of ten premises was called to the conditions which required improvements, and same were immediately attended to without any further action having to be taken.

Ice Cream.—Inspections have been made of all premises where this commodity is made and attention was also given to the vehicles by which it is conveyed through the streets.

Every endeavour has been made to co-operate with the owners and employees who retail same in streets to maintain a high standard of cleanliness both on premises of manufacture and on the vehicles.

Schools.—Inspections have been made during the year of the various Schools throughout the district.

Disinfection was carried out at the Schools in the Millom Parish during the holiday periods.

The renewed complaint of insufficient water supply at Thwaites School was again under consideration.

Intimation was given to the various bodies connected with the Schools at Drigg and Seaside regarding certain improvements to the sanitary arrangements, but up to date nothing has been done, not even a reply to acknowledge the request which was made from this Department.

The Schools at The Hill, Bootle Hycemoor, and Eskdale Low could be provided with greatly improved sanitary arrangements in lieu of the now existing pail and earth closets, which only receive attention as regards cleansing of same every few weeks.

Port Sanitary Regulations. — The inspections made under these Regulations and any actions taken will be found in the report dealing with the Port of Millom.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HANKEY,

Sanitary Inspector.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—There are none in the Area.

Schools.—The new Secondary School at Millom was opened in January, 1938. The new School at Waberthwaite is now ready for occupation.

Lapstone Road Girls' School, Millom, has been closed by the County Education Authority on account of the building being unsafe. Holborn Hill School, Millom, reported upon last year is still being used to a limited extent.

Thwaites School has had an inefficient water supply the best part of the year. The Millom Council have scraped the main and the County Education Authority are now relaying their portion of the service pipe.

Eskdale High School has no water supply, but there is a suggestion that this school may be closed in the near future.

Thwaites, The Hill, Bootle Hycemoor, Drigg, Eskdale High and Eskdale Low Schools still have either pail or earth closets. The County Education Authority are aware of these conditions and other defects at the schools, but up to the present have shown little inclination to remedy them.

I have no improvement to report on the sanitary conditions of any of the Schools.

I understand the County Council intend to build new Elementary Schools for the Millom Area.

School Camps.—The School Camps at Drigg and Silecroft ran very satisfactorily during 1937. There were no cases of infectious disease to report. The Camps were not used during the winter months of 1937. 1453 children from the Distressed Areas of West Cumberland received a holiday at these Camps, of which 107 were children from the Millom Rural District.

Housing.—I am glad to report that many Owners in the district are taking advantage of the Rural Workers Act, which has now been extended for a further four years. Under this Act the County Council give substantial grants to recondition cottage property. The reconditioning of four cottages was completed during 1937, and work is in progress on sixty other cottages.

The Clearance Areas at The Hill, The Green and Hallthwaites were the subject of a Public Inquiry held on the 7th and 8th September, 1937. These areas comprised forty-six houses. As a result of the Inquiry Confirmation Orders were received in respect of forty-two houses. The remaining four were left to be brought up to the standard required by the Local Authority.

I anticipate there will be more clearance areas to be dealt with in Millom and Bootle Areas, also several individual houses. The re-housing of persons who will be displaced in the clearance areas has been handed over by this Council to the North Eastern Housing Association, thereby

relieving the ratepayers of any cost for providing the new dwellings. The present position of housing in the Area is given in the following table :—

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1) (a) Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1005
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2926
(2) (a) Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	658
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	658
(3) Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(4) Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	322

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notice :—

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	176
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :	
(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	22
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	11
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	974
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	488
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	4

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:		
(1) Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	—
(2) Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	—
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:		
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	... ... ... ...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	... ...	Nil

4.—Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV.—Overcrowding:—

(a) (1) Number of Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	... ... ... ...	30
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	30
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	234
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	... ... ...	Nil
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	... ... ... ...	2
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases		7
(d) Particulars of any cases in which Dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	—
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	... ... ... ...	—

Milk Supply.—During 1937, the supervision of the milk supply was carried out in conjunction with the County Veterinary Department. After 1st April, 1938, the County Veterinary services were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but it is hoped the same co-ordination will continue. Practically all the farms in the Area have now been inspected. By referring to Mr. Hankey's report some idea of the work in bringing the cow-sheds up to standard may be obtained.

Twenty-one animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1926, following inspections by the County Veterinary Staff.

The following is the result of milk sampling :—

Samples from " Accredited " Herds ...	64
Satisfactory	46 = 71.9%
Unsatisfactory	18 = 28.1%
Samples taken from other than	
" Accredited " Herds	62
Satisfactory	25 = 40.3%
Unsatisfactory	37 = 59.7%

The results of the cleanliness tests leave much to be desired.

Tubercle Bacilli having been found in a sample of school milk, the supply from this source was immediately stopped.

Meat and Other Foods.—Systematic inspection of meat and other foods has been carried out during the year. A glance at the figures given by Mr. Hankey, which are appended, show the amount of work that this supervision entails. The butchers, with probably one exception, now appreciate the regular inspection of all carcases, and I am sure the public may feel confident that their meat supply is up to the standard expected.

No improvement has been effected in the slaughter-houses in the Millom Area. The chief objection to these slaughterhouses is the close proximity to dwelling-houses. In my opinion this can only be remedied by the provision of a Public Abattoir.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... (if known)	341	789	86	3144	1280
Number inspected	341	789	86	3144	1280
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	1	3	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	14	176	—	143	17
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis	4.11	22.43	1.16	4.64	1.33
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	7	9	—	—	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	42	152	—	—	101
Percentage of the number inspect- ed affected with Tuberculosis ...	14.37	22.41	—	—	8.36

Shops, stalls, vehicles and places where food is prepared received systematic inspection.

One Bakehouse in Millom is being reconstructed to bring it up to present day requirements.

Adulteration.—Inspections under the Food and Drugs Acts are carried out by the County Authority.

Nutrition.—All the Schools in the Area with the exception of Muncaster were on the Milk in Schools Scheme. I am glad to say that Muncaster started at the beginning of 1938. 25.73% of the children were on free milk and 37.02% bought milk. Thus 62.75% of the school children were receiving milk.

There was no evidence of malnutrition among school children. The following is the classification of the nutrition of the children examined during 1937 :—

Group "A"—Excellent	...	31.3%
Group "B"—Normal	...	57.4%
Group "C"—Sub-normal	...	11.3%
Group "D"—Bad	...	Nil.

Good use is made by parents of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic in Millom, and extra nourishment is supplied under the County Council's Scheme to children under five and to expectant and nursing mothers in necessitous cases.

Shell Fish.—The Duddon Estuary Shell Fish Regulations, 1926, are still in operation and must remain, as there has been no change in the circumstances which necessitated the application of the Regulations. Likewise the Order made under the Shell Fish Regulations, 1934, for Ravenglass Area is still in force. From both these areas mussels were the shell fish concerned, and the liability to pollution of these layings from sewage still exists.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1936.

DISEASE.	Total cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Small-pox	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever	14	10	Nil
Diphtheria	10	9	Nil
Enteric Fever	1	1	Nil
Puerperal Fever	1	Nil	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	Nil	Nil
Pneumonia	24	Nil	Nil
Erysipelas	3	Nil	Nil
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	Nil	Nil

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

Arranged according to Age Groups.

Age.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	1
1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 "	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	...	14	10	1	1	1	1

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

At the beginning of 1937, the district shared with the rest of the country the Influenza epidemic. Three deaths occurred as a result of this disease. There was also an epidemic of measles in the Area towards the end of the year, but on the whole it was not serious. There were no deaths reported from this cause.

There was an increase in the number of cases of Pneumonia notified, the number being double that of the previous year.

The case of Enteric Fever was one of Paratyphoid. On investigation it was found that the infection had been contracted previous to the patient coming to the district. This case was isolated at Ulverston Isolation Hospital and made a complete recovery.

Diphtheria.—With the exception of one case, which was treated privately, all the cases were treated in hospital. No carriers were found during the year on the swabbing of contacts. Antitoxin is supplied by the Local Authority, free of cost for the use of Practitioners in the Area. All the children who attend the School Camps are now immunised by the "two shot" method before admission.

Scarlet Fever. — Of the fourteen cases notified, ten were treated in hospital. One case concerned that of a visitor to the Area, from the Whitehaven Borough. This patient returned to Whitehaven and was treated privately. The other three cases were all in one family, and included a patient who had been confined a few days previously to the infection. In consultation with the patients' own Doctor we decided it was in the interest of the patients to be nursed at home.

Appended is a list of Schools closed during the year :—

School.	Closed from		Closed to		Reason
Waberthwaite	18th Jan.	...	5th Feb.	...	Wh. Cough
Muncaster	18th Jan.	...	29th Jan.	..	Influenza
Millom Thwaites	18th Jan.	...	5th Feb.	...	„
Millom Hill.....	„	...	„	...	„
Haverigg Boys	„	...	„	...	„
„ G. & I.	„	...	„	...	„
Millom St. James'	„	...	„	...	„
Lapstone Road Boys.....	19th Jan.	...	„	...	„
„ „ Girls ...	„	...	„	...	„
„ „ Infants...	„	...	„	...	„
Holborn Hill Boys.....	„	...	„	...	„
„ „ G. & I. ...	„	...	„	...	„
Bootle Hycemoor	20th Jan.	...	29th Jan.	...	„
Bootle Capt. Shaw's	„	...	„	...	„
Seascale	21st Jan.	...	5th Feb.	...	„
Millom Secondary	22nd Jan.	...	29th Jan.	..	„
Silecroft	25th Jan.	...	5th Feb.	...	„
Muncaster.....	15th Nov.	...	26th Nov.	...	Wh. Cough
Lapstone Road Infants ...	23rd Nov. ..	...	10th Dec.	...	Measles

Prevention of Blindness.—This is undertaken by the County Authority, appropriate treatment being available for persons threatened with blindness, who are unable to make private arrangements for it.

Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925. —

During 1937, no action was necessary under these Regulations for the prevention of persons suffering from Tuberculosis being employed in the milk trade. Likewise it was not found necessary to take any action for the compulsory removal of Tuberculosis patients to hospital.

The appended table shows the number of new cases notified during the year, and also the number of deaths from this disease :—

Age-Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	1	—	—
15—25	—	—	—	1	1	—
25—35	—	1	—	—	2	—
35—45	1	1	—	—	2	—
45—55	2	1	1	—	3	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	3	3	1	2	9	—	—

One case was not notified previous to death, but this was due to a misunderstanding.

The number of cases of Tuberculosis at the end of 1937 were :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Pulmonary	... 30	... 28	... 58
Non-Pulmonary	... 13	... 9	... 22

CAUSES OF DEATH FOR 1937.

All Causes.	M.	F.	Total.
	94	81	175
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—
2. Measles	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
4. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—
6. Influenza	1	2	3
7. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—
8. Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	—	1	1
9. Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	9	—	9
10. Other Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—
11. Syphilis	—	—	—
12. General Paralysis of Insane ...	1	1	2
13. Cancer	3	10	13
14. Diabetes	2	2	4
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage ...	5	13	18
16. Heart Disease	25	13	38
17. Aneurysm	1	—	1
18. Other Circulatory Diseases ...	4	3	7
19. Bronchitis	2	0	2
20. Pneumonia	6	2	8
21. Other Respiratory Diseases ...	1	1	2
22. Peptic Ulcer	1	—	1
23. Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	1	—	1
24. Appendicitis	1	—	1
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	2	—	2
26. Other Liver Diseases ...	—	—	—
27. Other Digestive Diseases ...	1	4	5
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis ...	5	5	10
29. Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
30. Other Puerperal Causes ...	—	—	—
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.	1	3	4
32. Senility	12	13	25
33. Suicide	1	1	2
34. Other violence	3	1	4
35. Other defined causes	6	4	10
36. Ill-defined causes	—	2	2

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries) ...	2	—	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	70	23	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' Premises) ...	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	72	23	—

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops & Workplaces.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were instituted (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H. M. Inspector. (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness ...	18	18	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	2	1	1	—
Overcrowding	1	—	1	—
Want of Drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	2	2	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective ...	1	1	—	—
Not Separate for Sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of Under-ground Pakehouse (S.101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences :—				
(Excluding offences relating to Outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	25	23	2	—

PORT OF MILLOM

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year ending 31st December, 1937.

PORT OF MILLOM

1.—Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the Year 1937.

TABLE A.

		Number Inspected.		Number of Vessels reported as having or having had, during the voyage Infectious Disease on board.	38	—
Number.	Tonnage.	By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.			
Foreign	Steamers ...	...	...	27	8227	—
	Motor ...	...	...		—	—
	Sailing ...	...	...		—	—
	Fishing ...	...	...		—	—
TOTAL FOREIGN		...	...	27	8227	—
Coastwise	Steamers ...	...	...	98	27622	4
	Motor ...	...	...	21	2143	—
	Sailing ...	...	...			—
	Fishing ...	...	...			—
TOTAL COASTWISE		...	...	119	29765	4
TOTAL FOREIGN AND COASTWISE		146	37992	4	38	1
					1	1
					Nil	Nil

TABLE B.

II.—Character of Trade of Port.

- (a) There is no Passenger Traffic at this Port.
- (b) **Cargo Traffic.**

As in previous years, the chief export has been pig-iron, coastwise and foreign.

No cargoes of any description have been imported from foreign ports, and the only cargo imported coastwise has been coal from Scotland.

(c) Foreign Ports from which Vessels arrive.

As regards the vessels inwards from foreign, only one came from the Continent, i.e., Rouen. The remainder are from the Irish Free State ports, i.e., Cork, Dublin, Waterford, Foynes, Dundalk, Rosslare and Limerick.

III.—Water Supply.

- (1) The Water Supply is from the Town supply, and is as described in previous Reports.

IV.—Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

These Regulations have been carried out as previously reported.

(d) Hospital Accommodation.

The Millom Isolation Hospital was closed on 31st December, 1937. Cases of Infectious Diseases will be dealt with in the Hospitals of adjacent Authorities as a temporary measure.

TABLE C.

There have been no cases of sickness or Infectious Diseases reported on any vessel during the year.

V.—Measures against Rodents.

There has been no evidence of rodents at the Port or on any vessels, as no food is imported.

VI.—Food Inspection.

(2) Shell-fish.

The Ministry of Health Order of 1926 on the Duddon Estuary is still in force.

I. SPEDDING JONES,
Medical Officer of Health.

Council Offices,
Millom,
March, 1938.

